

RUBINSHTEYN, S.L.; SOKOLOV, A.N.; LURIYA, A.R.; LEONT'YEV, A.N.; SMIRNOV, A.A.; GONOBOLIN, F.N.; MENCHINSKAYA N.A.; ZHINKIN, N.I.;  
IGNAT'YEV, Ye.N.; EL'KONIN, D.B.; GJREVICH, K.M.; GUR'YANOV, Ye.V.;  
LEYTES, N.S.; KRUTETSKIY, V.A. Prinimali uchastiye: POLYAKOV, G.I.;  
SHEMYAKIN, F.N.; TEPLOV, B.M., red.; VVEDENSKAYA, L.A., red.;  
DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Psychology]Psikhologiya; uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov.  
Pod red. A.A.Smirnova i dr. Izd.2. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 558 p.

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. In-<sup>(MIRA 15:11)</sup>  
stitut psikhologii.

(PSYCHOLOGY)

СОКОЛОВ, А. П., Инж.

Сам. Тех. Ш.

Диссертация: "On a Certain Plane Elastical-Plastic Problem." Moscow Order of the  
Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst from V. V. Kuybyshev, 21 Mar 47.

SC: Teckhnicheskaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #1736)

SOKOLOV, A. P.

209

Sokolov, A. P. On an elastic-plastic state of a plate.  
Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 60, 33-36 (1948).  
(Russian)

The paper is concerned with a state of plane elastic-plastic stress in a thin infinite plate with a circular hole. The given state of stress at infinity is assumed to differ but little from a state of plane isotropic tension. The "solution" given in the paper corresponds to the first perturbation of the rotationally symmetric case which would result from plane isotropic tension at infinity.

W. Prager.

*W. Prager*

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 9 No. 9

jt. au.

SOLOV, Aleksei Petrovich, 1881

The classical electromagnetic field theory; new problems. Moskva, Gos, izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1949. 432 p. (50-22164)

QC67C. I 9

SOKOLOV, A. P.

26426 Gazogenerator maloy moshchnosti dlya gazifikatsii mestnykh topliv. Trudy  
in-ta teploznergetiki, (akad. nauk ukr. ssp) sb. 1, 1949, s. 114-17.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

SOLOV, Aleksei Petrovich, 1881-

Classical theory of magnetic fields. Izd. 2. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.  
lit-ry, 1951. 479 p. (51-38952)

CU MI

QC670.19 1951

SOKOLOV, Aleksei Petrov ch, 1881

Quantum theory of the field; selected problems Moskva, Gos. kzd-vo tekhniko-teo-  
ret. lit-ry, 1952. 789 p. (53-24308)

QC174.1.s64

1. Quantum theory. I. Ivanenko, Dmitrii Dmitrievich.

124-57-1-923

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Approximate Solution of One Plane Problem of Plasticity Theory  
(Priblizhennoye resheniye odnoy ploskoy zadachi teorii plasti-  
chnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 142-150

ABSTRACT: Examination of the problem of the stress distribution in a  
plastic zone about a circular opening in the case of plane deform-  
ation. Along the contour  $\varrho = 1$  of the opening the nonuniformly  
distributed pressure

$$\frac{\sigma_{\varrho}}{\sigma_s} = -p - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k \varphi_k(\theta), \quad \tau_{\varrho\theta} = 0,$$

prevails, where  $\varrho$  and  $\theta$  are the polar coordinates,  $\sigma_s$  is  
the creep limit,  $p$  and  $\lambda$  are parameters,  $\varphi_k(\theta)$  are  
given functions. The de Saint-Venant creep condition is fulfilled

Card 1/2



124-57-1-923

# Approximate Solution of One Plane Problem of Plasticity Theory (cont.)

in the plastic zone. The stresses are sought in the form of series according to powers of  $\lambda$ , as follows

$$\sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\rho}^0 + \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \varphi_k(\rho, \theta), \quad \tau_{\rho\theta} = \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \psi_k(\rho, \theta),$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{\theta}^0 + \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \chi_k(\rho, \theta) \quad (*)$$

The coefficients  $\varphi_k$ ,  $\chi_k$ , and  $\psi_k$  are tied in with the creep condition by means of some recurrent relationship. An integral form is established for the coefficient  $\psi_k$  from the differential equations of equilibrium;  $\varphi_k$  and

$\chi_k$  are then found from  $\psi_k$ . From certain assumptions relative to  $\psi_k(\rho, \theta)$  the convergence of the series (\*) is demonstrated for sufficiently small  $\lambda$ . As an example of an elastic-plastic problem, the case is adduced when a pressure  $\sigma_{\rho} = -p \sigma_s - \lambda \sigma_s \cos 2\theta$  prevails on the contour  $\rho = 1$ .

Card 2/2

L. M. Kachanov

1. Plasticity--Theory
2. Plasticity--Mathematical analysis
3. Approximate computations--Applications

124-1957-1-23

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: On Various Aspects of the Equations of Static Equilibrium  
(O razlichnykh vidakh uravneniy ravnovesiya statiki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 239-248

ABSTRACT: Elementary proofs are offered for the well-known assumptions  
relative to the conditions wherein six moment equations relative  
to six axes are sufficient to determine the equilibrium of a system.  
Ye. N. Berezkin

1. Static equilibrium equations--Theory

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Adjustment of gas pressure regulators at the "Mosgaz" Plant.  
Gaz. prom. no.9:40-41 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Moscow--Pressure regulators)

POKROV, A.S.: "The effect of the speed of loading on the resistance of  
wood beams to electric compression. Min Higher Education USSR.  
People's Order of Labor and Order Construction Engineering Inst Leningrad.  
N. V. Zhukovskiy. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of  
Candidate in Technical Science).

50: Engineering No. 2, 1956

SOV/124-58-11-13152

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 183 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: The Strength of Wooden Bars Under Central and Eccentric Compression With Variously Prolonged Exposure to Loading  
(Soprotivleniye derevyannykh sterzhney tsentral'nomu i vnetsentrennomu szhatiyu pri razlichnoy prodolzhitel'nosti deystviya nagruzki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Saratovsk. avtomob. -dor. in-ta, 1957, Vol 15, Nr 1, pp 152-159

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Power tests of models of adjustable-blade diagonal turbines by  
means of compressed air. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ.  
no.2:99-106 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Hydraulic turbines--Testing)

VIKTOROV, G.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Wind tunnel of the hydraulic-machinery laboratory of the Moscow  
Power Engineering Institute. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ.  
no.3:3-12 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy gidromashin Moskovskogo energeticheskogo  
instituta. (Hydraulic turbines--Models) (Wind tunnels)

SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh.

Water testing of hydraulic turbine models with diagonally adjustable blades. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no. 9:99-106 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidromashin.  
(Hydraulic turbines--Testing)



L 62976-65 EWA(k)/FBD/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/I/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)  
SCIB/IJP(c) WG

ACCESSION NR: AR5019160

UR/0272/65/000/007/0007/0007

UDC389:621.375.8:621.317.337

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 7.32.51

AUTHOR: <sup>44,55</sup>Bonch-Bruyevich, A. M.; <sup>44,55</sup>Imas, Ya. A.; <sup>44,55</sup>Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Elimination of parasite modes in induced emission <sup>25,44,55</sup>lasers

CITED SOURCE: Zh. prikl. spektroskopii, v. 1, no. 1, 1964, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: induced emission laser, parasitic trapped mode, crystal surface frosting, laser emission

TRANSLATION: The authors discuss a method of eliminating parasitic oscillations on modes trapped on crystals inside the laser's working medium. It is proposed that the Q-factor be reduced sharply for the cited modes by frosting areas of side surfaces of the crystals. Experimental results and recommendations on selecting frosting techniques are given. Bibl. with 2 titles; 2 illustrations

SUB CODE: EC, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich, kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZVEREVA,  
K.D., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, dots., red.;

[Spherical motion of a solid and elements of the theory of  
the gyroscope] Sfericheskoe dvizhenie tverdogo tela i ele-  
menty teorii giroskopa. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego  
spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR, 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Motion) (Gyroscope)

NAZAROV, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAYTSEV, A.I., inzh.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rheostatic tests of the TE3 diesel locomotive can be conducted  
less frequently. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:10-11 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey  
soobshcheniya.

(Diesel locomotives—Testing)

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Neuro-vascular zones of the muscles of the extremities and their  
significance in clinical practice. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 7:44-48  
July 1952. (CJML 23:1)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Opera-  
tive Surgery (Head -- Prof. A. P. Sokolov), Molotov Medical Institute.

GINDIN, L.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BOBIKOV, P.I., inzh.; SOKOLOV,  
A.P., inzh.

Former indivisibles. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:56-57 Ja '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Platinum group)

SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh.

Illumination of the façade of the former Kazan Cathedral in  
Leningrad. Svetotekhnika 7 no.2:10-12 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo  
instituta po proyektirovaniyu nauchno-issledovatel'skikh  
institutov i laboratoriy.  
(Leningrad--Lighting, Architectural and decorative)

RYBACHOK, I.N.; MELIKHANOVA, A.Z.; SOLODOV, A.I.; RYBACHOK, G.V.

Increasing the output of demulsification units in connection with the use of new demulsifiers. Nefteprom. delo no.9:20-22 '64. (NIPA 17:10)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; PURIY, G.V.

Increasing the efficiency of sedimentation tanks in demulsification units by changing the design of the nipples for fluid inlet and outlet. Nefteprom. delo no.2:31-33 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyenoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti; Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskoy institut i Zhirnovskoye neftepromyslovoye upravleniye.



VOVKOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich; SOKOLOV, A.P., retsenzent; MAL'CHIKOV.  
Yu, A. redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Simple mechanical looms in the cotton industry and their  
operation] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie prostykh mekhanicheskikh  
tkatskikh stankov khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Izd.2-oe  
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Ministerstva  
promyshl.tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1955. 123 p.  
(Looms) (MLRA 8,11)

DIATROPTOV, D.B., KOLGANOV, V.Z., LEBEDEV, A.V., NIKITIN, S. Ya.,  
SMOLYANKIN, V.T., and SOKOLOV, A.P. (Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Slow Neutrons Scattering by Ortho- and Para-Tritium."

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and  
Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

BELONOGOV, A.V.; ZEL'DOVICH, A.G.; KOIGANOV, V.Z.; LANDSBERG, L.G.; LEBEDEV, A.V.;  
NIKITIN, S.Ya.; SMOLYANIKIN, V.T.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Photographic techniques used in large hydrogen bubble chambers. Prib.  
i tekhn. eksp. no.1:38-41 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Photography, Particle track)

30V/120-58-4-6/30

AUTHORS: Kolganov, V. Z., Lebedev, A. V., Nikitin, S. Ya.,  
Smolyankin, V. T. and Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber (*Puzyn'kovaya kamera s  
zhidkim deuteriyem*)

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, p 30 and  
1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Ref.1 the authors described a working hydrogen bubble  
chamber. An experiment, described in the present article, was  
made to discover whether it is possible to use deuterium as the  
working liquid in the chamber. Two difficulties had to be kept  
in mind. First, it was expected that the presence of  $\beta$ -active  
impurities in deuterium ( $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-9}\%$ ) would lead to a large  
number of short tracks in the liquid and thus produce a con-  
siderable background. Experiments on deuterium in a diffus-  
ion chamber have been unsuccessful precisely for this reason  
(Ref.2). Secondly, the critical pressure of deuterium  
(16.5 atm) is considerably higher than the critical pressure  
for hydrogen (12.3 atm). It is well-known (Ref.3) that the

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A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

normal superheating of the liquid is effected [takes place] when the pressure in the chamber up before expansion is equal to two-thirds of the critical pressure. This condition may be easily satisfied if the chamber and the bath is filled with liquid deuterium. However, if the bath is filled with liquid hydrogen and the chamber with liquid deuterium, then it is impossible to obtain pressures greater than 8 atm in the chamber. For this reason it was feared that on expansion the superheating of the deuterium would be insufficient and the liquid would be insensitive to radiation. Experiments made to elucidate all these points have shown that it is possible to use deuterium as the working liquid in the bubble chamber without any special purification. The construction and operation of the deuterium chamber is similar in many ways to that of the hydrogen chamber. The bath was cooled down to liquid nitrogen temperature and was filled with liquid hydrogen. The chamber was then filled with technical deuterium which was not specially purified to remove tritium. The pressure in the hydrogen bath was increased to 12.4 atm and was kept at that level. After the thermal equilibrium between the chamber and the bath was

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A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

reached, an expansion of the working volume was carried out. In the absence of radioactive sources in the vicinity of the chamber no tracks or bubbles appeared in the working volume. When a  $\text{Co}^{60}$  source was placed near the chamber, pictures similar to that shown in Fig. 1 were observed after expansion. L.G. Landsberg and N.I. Makarov are thanked for their help in the experiment. There is 1 figure, no tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English. The authors also express their thanks to B.N. Dmitriyevskaya, director of the hydrogen liqued action station of the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics Problems (Laboratoriya yadernykh problem) of OIYAI, and to N.B. Delone who supplied the deuterium.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3

VDOVENKO, V.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Dissociation pressure of crystalline hydrates of uranyl nitrate.  
Radiokhimiia 1 no.2:117-120 '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Uranyl nitrate) (Dissociation)

REDACTED: K.H.Kh.; SOHOLOV, A.P.

For publication on total synthesis of alkalies  
Density. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:1-2 1961.  
(1961 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSS.  
(Alkalies)  
(Ions--Scattering)



ARLPOV, . . . , 1961; SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no. 5:56-61 '61.

SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no. 5:56-61 '61.

SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no. 5:56-61 '61.

(1961:10)

(Alkalies)

(Ions--Scattering)

3063

S/166/61/000/006/004/010  
B102/B138

26.2312

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukhamedov,  
Kh. Kh., Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions from Mo and Ti  
targets

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-  
matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 40 - 43

TEXT: When metals are bombarded by alkaline ions, some are scattered and  
penetrate the metal. If the temperature is high enough ( $T > 1200^{\circ}\text{K}$ ) these  
ions will diffuse toward the surface. Depending on the ratio between the  
work function of the metal and the ionization potential of the alkaline  
atom, part of these ions will evaporate as neutral atoms and the other  
part as positive ions. The latter are called "diffusional ions". The  
ion back-emission corresponds to cathode sputtering, that of diffusional  
ions to thermodiffusion. The authors measured the emission coefficient

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31063

S/166/61/000/006/004/010

Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions...B102/B138

$K_d$  of diffusional ions, i.e. the ratio between ion diffusion current and primary ion current, in dependence on the nature of the ions (K, Rb and Cs) and on the target material (Mo and Ti), in the energy range  $E_o = 140-1600$  ev at a target temperature of  $1500^\circ K$ . The experimental arrangement has been described in (Arifov et al. ZhETF, 1954, 26,714).  $K_d$  as a function of  $E_o$  is shown in Figs.2 and 3. In all cases  $K_d$  increases with energy, tending to saturation above 1000 ev. At  $E_o > 600$  ev, the higher the mass and the lower the ionization potential of the ion, the greater is the  $K_d$  value, while below 600 ev the inverse relations hold. The ionization potential is not only inversely proportional to ion mass and ion radius, but also to the number of diffusing ions. At 600 ev the Cs ions have the highest and the K ions the lowest  $K_d$  value. The penetration of alkaline ions into a metal, and their back-diffusion to the surface, depends in a complex manner on mass, radius, energy and

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22455  
S/186/60/002/001/005/022  
A057/A129

21,3100

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.M.; Stroganov, Ye.V.; Sokolov, A.P.; Zandin, V.N.  
Deceased

TITLE: The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 24 - 31

TEXT: Using the method of Fourier series the authors determined the position of the uranium particles in the crystal of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate from x-ray data and suggest a model of the crystal structure. This structure is important for extraction of uranyl complexes, because crystal solvates are very similar to solvated ions [Ref. 1: Ye. V. Stroganov, S.N. Andreyev, N.I. Kozhina, Vest. LGU, 10, 2, 109 (1958)]. On the other hand structural data are of interest for the classification of this important group of complexes, and until the beginning of the present investigations the structure of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate was not determined. L. Pauling and R.G. Dickinson [Ref. 4: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 46, 1615 (1924)] assumed space-group symmetry  $D_{2h}^{17}$  - Cmc with uranium in position (c), and  $y = 0.130$ . Making allowance for the principle developed by R. Kern et al. [Ref. 6: Bull. Soc. fr. min. et crist., 81, 4, 103 (1958)] the present au-

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S/186/60/002/001/005/022  
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The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

thors determined a space-group  $C_{2v}^{12} - Cmc$  ( $y = 0.130$ ,  $z = 0$ ) with a quadruple regulated system of positions (a) for the uranium particles. The same space-group was discovered already in 1957 by K. Sasvári [Ref. 7: Acta Geologica Acad. Sci. Hung., 4, 3, 467 (1957)] by means of a piezoelectric effect. In the present experiments yellow-green uranyl nitrate hexahydrate crystals were used with the crystal form presented in Figure 1. The x-ray diffraction data were obtained from Laue or Weissenburg diffraction patterns and oscillation photographs. The structural data correspond to those obtained by Sasvári (see Table 1). By preparing the diffraction patterns using Fourier series and calculating the electron density, coordinates for all particles were determined. From the obtained values a projection of electron-density in the planes XY and XZ was plotted (Fig. 4). Uranium particles have a 7,000 maximum (see Fig. 4), while the 1,500 maxima correspond to the water molecules, and the 1,800 maxima (in XZ plane) are due to oxygen of the uranyl group. From the difference between the Fourier series and electron density projections (Fig. 4c) the accurate distance between the uranium particle and oxygen (in the uranyl group) was determined as  $1.90 \pm 0.13 \text{ \AA}$ . The maxima ~500 (Fig. 4c) and ~1,000 (Fig. 4a) correspond to the oxygen of the  $\text{NO}_3^-$  groups. The approximate coordinates are given in Table 2. The present results indicate that the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate represents an ion compound compos-

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The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

ed of aqua-complex cations  $[UO_2(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$  and  $NO_3^-$  anions. Thus the chemical formula should read  $[UO_2(H_2O)_6](NO_3)_2$ . The oxygen atoms of the nitrate group are in the vertex of an equilateral triangle (side length 2.66 Å). In the basis of the complex  $[UO_2(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$  ions there is a linear uranyl group. The distance uranium - oxygen is here 1.90 Å. Two possibilities for the distribution of the water molecules are studied by the present authors. First variant: According to the data of Fourier series and table 2 the maxima of the electron density indicate that the water molecules 2, 3, 5 and 6 (Fig. 5) lie in a plane parallel to the equatorial plane at a distance of 0.3 Å, while the water molecules 1 and 4 are in an equal plane on the opposite side of the equator. The distance between 2 - 3 and 5 - 6 is 2.82 Å and between 1 - 2, 3 - 4, 4 - 5, and 6 - 1 it is 1.90 Å. The second, idealized, variant: This distribution is represented by the rotation of the water molecules 2, 3, 5 and 6 around the uranyl axis, assuming an equal distance of 2.30 Å between the water molecules. The fact that this distance is smaller than the radii of two water molecules (= 2.66 Å) can be explained by the strong deformation of the water molecule caused by the uranium field and formation of bonds between the molecules. Both proposed distribution variants are similar to the structure of uranyl aqua-complexes presented by I.I. Lipilina and O.Ya. Samoylov [Ref. 10: DAN SSSR, 98, 1, 99 (1954); Ref. 12: DAN SSSR, 122, 2,

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238 (1958)]. Equatorial distribution of particles around the uranyl ion was observed in other uranyl complexes by W.H. Zachariasen [Ref. 8: Acta Crystallogr., 7, 795 (1954)]. The  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ions form a reticulated layer parallel to the XY plane, while the  $[\text{UO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$  cations form linear chains parallel to the Z axis. The axial directions of the uranyl groups are in a plane parallel to YZ under an angle of  $\sim 37^\circ$  to the Y axis. Each  $[\text{UO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$  cation is surrounded by 12  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ions and 6 cations have one anion in common. The distance between the uranium atom and the water molecule in the aqua-complex cation was determined as 2.2 Å. Calculations of the spherical volume give a value for the packing coefficient of  $K_{\text{spherical}} = 46.5\%$ . Thus it is very likely that heating of the crystal causes rotation of the  $\text{NO}_3^-$  groups, and the following revolution around the axis vertical to the triangle (formed by this group). There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 12 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. X

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1959

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23872  
A/186/61/003/001/005/020  
A051/A129

21,3100

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.M., Stroganov, Ye.V., Sokolov, A.P.

TITLE: The structural investigation of trihydrate and dihydrate uranyl-  
nitrate crystals

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v 3, no. 1, 1961, 19-23

TEXT: The authors have developed a method for taking roentgenograms of the single crystals of hygroscopic substances and have produced  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  crystals. The main characteristics of the uranyl nitrate trihydrate and dihydrate lattice have been established. The present article deals with the first half of a study of the aqua-complex compounds of uranyl through the structural investigation of trihydrate and dihydrate of uranyl nitrate. The authors prove that uranyl nitrate dihydrate belongs to the monoclinic syngony rather than to the rhombic syngony assumed by Vasil'yev (Ref. 5). The  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  single crystals were produced according to Colani's method (Ref. 6) by evaporating and cooling uranyl nitrate solutions

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A/186/61/003/001/005/020  
A051/A:29

The structural investigation of trihydrate ...

containing nitric acid from 36 to 53%.  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  single crystals were produced by dissolving finely-crystalline uranyl nitrate dihydrate in 98%  $\text{HNO}_3$  while heating slightly. Fig 1 is a diagram of the apparatus used for photographing the crystals. Lauegrams and roentgenograms of oscillations were taken using the KPOH-2 (KRON-2), PKB (RKV), PKOP (RKOP) and C-25 (S-25) type chambers. Dejongograms were obtained on a roentgenogoniometer according to De Jong. Weissenbergograms were taken on R-1 (RGIK-1) and S-55 roentgenogoniometers. Roentgenograms of all types were taken on tubes with copper anticathodes, excepting certain lauegrams taken on silver emission. The computation of the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -angles for the trihydrate of uranyl nitrate was conducted by using the dejongograms according to Burger's method (Ref 7) of the "displacement" of planes. Angle  $\gamma$  was computed according to the formula:  $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \cos \gamma$ , obtained by studying the elementary triclinical cell and the plane of the reverse lattice normal to the side c. Burger's formula (Ref 7) is said to be more complex. The crystallographic investigations of the dihydrate of uranyl nitrate were conducted on a bi-annular goniometer (Federov). The obtained coordinates of the planes and the corresponding hkl indices are given in table 1. The dimensions of the

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23872

S/186/61/003/001/005/020

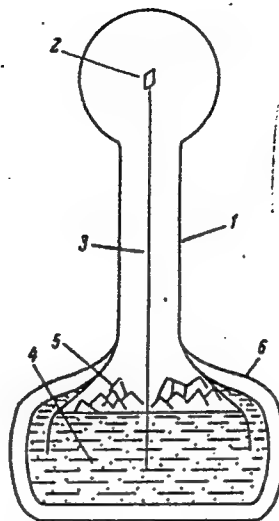
A051/A129

The structural investigation of trihydrate ...

Figure 1:

Quartzite ampoule with crystal prepared for photography:

- 1- quartzite ampoule, 2- crystal,
- 3- glass thread, 4- plastilene,
- 5- investigated substance,
- 6- Mendeleyev paste.



Card 4/5

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Thermionic secondary emission of K, Rb, and Cs ions injected  
in Mo and Ti targets. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk  
no.6:40-43 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; KARIMOVA, M.

Thermionic secondary emission of alkali ions injected in targets  
of different densities. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. fiz.-mat. nauk no.6:  
44-46 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

VDOVENKO, V.M.; STROGANOV, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; LUNGU, G.

Structure of uranyl nitrate dihydrate. Radiokhimiya 4 no.1:59-66  
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Uranyl nitrate)

VDOVENKO, V.M.; STROGANOV, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Structure of uranyl nitrate trihydrate. Radiokhimiia 5  
no.1:97-103 '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Uranyl nitrate crystals)

L 61335-65 EWT(1)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t) Pab-10/Pr-4/Peb AT

UR/0058/65/000/004/H060/H060

ACCESSION NR: AR5014419

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4Zh361

AUTHORS: Arifov, U. A.; Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.; Sokolov, A. P.; Yunusov, A. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of components of secondary ion emission on the properties of the ion and of the target 21

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN UzSSR, no. 4, 1964, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: ion emission, secondary emission, scattered ion, evaporated ion, diffused ion

TRANSLATION: The following three components of secondary ionic emission were investigated: scattered, evaporated, and diffused ions, obtained by bombarding heated targets (W, Mo, Ta, and Ni) with ions of  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ , and  $\text{Cs}^+$  in the energy region  $E = 75\text{--}1600$  eV. The measurements were made by an oscillographic double-modulation method (RZhFiz, 1959, No. 8, 18298) in vacuum in the experimental instrument amounting to  $\sim 10^{-7}$  mm Hg. It is shown that the coefficients of the scattered, evaporated, and diffused ions exhibit a complicated dependence on the ionization potential of the bombarding ions and on the work function of the metal. R. Rakhimov.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; VDOVENKO, V.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of the crystal hydrates of uranyl  
nitrate. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.5:762-763 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskii institut Leningradskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G.Khlop-  
kina AN SSSR.



KLIGER, G.K.; KOLGANOV, V.Z.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; SMOLYANKIN, V.T.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Construction of liquid-hydrogen bubble chambers; a survey.  
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.33-25 My-Je '64 (MIRA 1831)

L 26128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015809

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/010/0419/0422

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Ye. B.; Sokolov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Orientation of  $\text{Cd}^{111}$  nuclei by 3261 Å resonant radiation

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 10, 1966, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, hyperfine structure, resonance line, light excitation, resonance line, line splitting

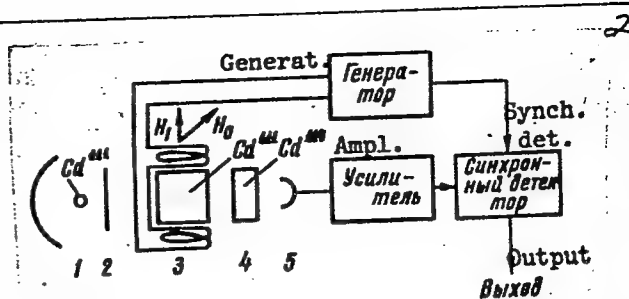
ABSTRACT: The authors have obtained appreciable orientation of  $\text{Cd}^{111}$  nuclei in vapor at a density on the order of  $10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  with the aid of circularly-polarized 3261-Å light. The method of orientation is similar in its main outlines to that used by the Kastler-Brossel group for odd mercury isotopes (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. v. 249, 77, 253, 1959). The orientation of the cadmium was realized in a setup (Fig. 1) in which light from a high-frequency cadmium lamp was passed through a circular polarizer to a cuvette with  $\text{Cd}^{111}$  vapor, saturated at 240C. The transmitted light was passed through a gas filter filled with  $\text{Cd}^{114}$  vapor, which selectively absorbed the hyperfine component  $F = 3/2$  of the 3261 Å resonance line, thus increasing by several times the dependence of the brightness of the transmitted light on the state of orientation of the nuclei. The transmitted light was registered with a photoreceiver. The presence of orientation was established by means of a nuclear resonance signal. To this end, an alternating magnetic field (4.8 kcs) perpendicular to

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L 26128-66

ACC NR: AP6015809

Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup.  
1 -- Cadmium lamp, 2 -- polarizer, 3 --  
cuvette, 4 -- gas filter, 5 -- photo-  
receiver.



the light ray was applied to the cuvette. The constant field of variable intensity was directed at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the light-beam axis. With such an arrangement, the magnetic resonance was accompanied by modulation of the transmitted light at the alternating-field frequency, and this served as the resonance signal. A distinct resonance signal with half-width of several cps in a field of 5.2 oe, was observed, approximately corresponding to the published value of the nuclear moment of  $Cd^{111}$ . The signal exceeded by two orders of magnitude the noise level, the receiver bandwidth being approximately 1 cps. The authors plan to investigate in the future the character of the relaxation processes in the system and to attain a more complete orientation of the ensemble. The same method can be used to orient  $Cd^{113}$ . The authors thank M. P. Chayka for help with the work and A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich for support and interest.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11 Mar66/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, A.S., (Moskva)

Current tasks in mechanization and the provision of equipment for  
pharmacies. Apt.delo 7 no.2:7-9 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(PHARMACY)

GUBOCHKINA, I.K.; SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Introduction of minor mechanization in drugstores and drug enter-  
prises. Apt. delo 9 no.3:3-7 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

GUBOCHKINA, I.K.; SOKOLOV, A.S.; MEL'NICHENKO, A.K., *otv. red.*;  
LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., *tekh. red.*

[Manual of basic directives in pharmacy] Spravochnik osnov-  
nykh rukovodiashchikh dokumentov po aptechnomu delu. *Otv. red.*  
A.K.Mel'nichenko. Sost.I.K.Gubochkina, A.S.S.Sokolov. Moskva,  
Medgiz, 1962. 514 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.  
(Pharmacy—Laws and legislation)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Intracutaneous reaction with gonococcal antigen as a method for  
diagnosing gynecological diseases of gonorrheal etiology in a mud  
health resort. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 1:55-60 '52.  
(GONORRHEA) (MLRA 10:2)  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

SOKOLOV, A.S.; ZABOZLAYEVA, T.I.

Possibilities of establishing a mud therapy resort in the region of  
Lake Edil'bay-Sor (Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl). Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 10  
no.2:57-60 P '53. (MLRA 7:4)

(Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl--Earths, Medical and surgical uses of)  
(Earths, Medical and surgical uses of--Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl)



SOKOLOV, A.

✓ Conditioned reflex variation of the level of blood sugar under the action of mud bath techniques. A. S. Sokolov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. No. 136, Ser. Biol. Med. No. 4, 24-33(1954)(in Russian).*—Application of medicinal mud leads to a reflex type of blood sugar rise to a max., followed by a decline to normal within 5-7 hrs. After a course of mud bath treatments the cortical component of this effect is well defined and represents a form of a conditioned reflex. G. M. Kosolapoff

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Treating gynecological diseases at the Shchuchinskiy health resort.  
Trudy Inst. Kraev. pat. AN Kazakh SSR 5:74-79 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(GYNECOLOGY)

(SHCHUCHINSK DISTRICT--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Penetration of chemical substances from therapeutic emuls through the  
intact skin of a rabbit. Trudy Inst. kraev.pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:  
96-109 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (SKIN--PERMEABILITY)

ZHELEZNIKOV, I.G., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLOV, A.S., kand.med.nauk, starshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

S.I. Zamiatin, oldest health resort specialist of Kazakhstan; on  
his 60th birthday. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 25  
no. 6:568-569 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zav.otdelom kurortoterapii Instituta krayevoy patologii (for  
Zheleznyakov). (ZAMIATIN, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1900-)

SONOLOV, A. S.

Structure of muscles of the hind extremities in representative  
of the family Sciuridae. Trudy Zool. inst. 33:  
283-318 '64. (MIRA 1964)

SOKOLOV, I. I.; KLEBANOVA, Ye. A.; SOKOLOV, A. S.

Morphological and functional characteristics of the locomotorium  
in saiga and goitered gazelle. Trudy Zool inst. 33:319-348 '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

SOKOLOV, A-S.

The use of chrome magnesia bricks for lining rotary cement kilns. A. S. Sokolov. *Iskusst* 1939, No. 4-5, 51-5. *Khim. Referat. Zhur* 1939, No. 8, 88. Chrome-magnesia bricks can be used for lining the heating zone of rotary cement kilns, in spite of their small resistance to abrasion and to heat. The use of iron interlining between the bricks decreases their breaking from heat and prevents the crumbling of the bricks. The seams between the bricks can be filled with a mixt. of portland cement and magnesia.

W. R. Henn

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>SOKOLOV, A-S</i></p> <p><i>19</i></p> <p><b>Testing of new lining materials at the Kramatorsk cement works. A. S. Sokolov. <i>Prom. Stroitel. Material.</i> 2, No. 9, 13-16(1949).—Linings of unburned chromite, unburned chrome-magnesite and dunite brick proved to be more resistant than those of talc and chromite refractories with <math>Al_2O_3</math> cement binding; the latter are more resistant than usual clinker-cement linings. R. R. S.</b></p>																																																			
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>																																																			
<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>																																																			



1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
<p><b>SOKOLOV, A. S.</b></p> <p><b>CH</b></p> <p><b>COMBINATION LINING OF ROTARY KILNS. A. S. Sokolov.</b>  <i>Trudy Vsesoyuz. Sovetskoye Zaved. Lab. Tsement.</i>  <i>Prim. 3, 161-74 (1945).</i> -The chief physicochem. factors                      affecting wear in various sections are described, and suit-                      able refractories and their properties are listed.                      B. Z. Kamich</p> <p><b>20</b></p>																			
<p><b>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>																			
1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									

PRYANISHNIKOV, Vadim Pavlovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOKOLOV,  
A.S., redaktor; BARSKOV, I.M., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Quartz glass] Kvantsevoe steklo. Pod red. A.S.Sokolova. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 79 p. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Quartz) (Glass)

*Sokolov, A.S.*

72-11-4/9

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A.S., General Manager

TITLE: The State-Owned ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Porcelain Factory imeni Lomonosov (Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni farforovyy zavod imeni Lomonosova)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This first Russian porcelain factory has been existing for 200 years already; it was founded and built up by an important scientist of that time (D.I. Vinogradov) who used as basic raw materials the clay from Gzhel and the quartz and the alabaster from Olonets. In the beginning of the 19th century the factory has been transformed into an enterprise of the Imperial court and lost its fertile connection with the Academy of Arts. During the war years 1914 - 1917 the factory was necessarily changed to technical porcelain: Laboratory porcelain, fire-proof porcelain tubes, pyroscopes and spark plugs for cars. Then the production of optical glass started for the first time in Russia. In 1918 this factory was handed over to the people's commissary for education and in 1919 the first State Institute for the Research of Ceramics was opened. In 1921 this factory was hand-

Card 1/2

SDXCLCV, A.S.

AUTHORS: Pryanishnikov, V. P., and Sokolov, A. S.

72-12-2/14

TITLE: Production and Application of Quartz Glass in the USSR (Proizvodstvo i primeneniye kvartseвого stekla v SSSR).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika., 1957, Nr 12, pp. 6-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This glass is very often used in economics due to its excellent physically-chemical properties, and has contributed to the solution of a series of important scientific-technical problems. Its production was started only in the first years after the October Revolution. In 1919 the experiments with the production of various products of quartz glass were started in the State China- and Glass Works (at present: "imeni Lomonosov"), as well as in the Ceramic Institute which was in the same territory, under the leadership of M. S. Maksimenko and N. N. Kachalov. As the result of meltings in the vacuum compression resistance furnace transparent sheets with the measurements 200 x 100 x 15 mm of satisfactory quality were obtained and samples of chemical table wares produced of it. In 1924 experiments with the drawing of tubes of nontransparent quartz glass were started in the Gorno Metallurgical Laboratory (engineer B. K. Ibakh). In 1932 the works imeni Lomonosov started as the first with the industrial output of tubes and other products of nontransparent quartz glass. In the time from 1934 to 1940 the quartz la-

Card 1/2

SOKOLOV, A.S. . . .

Lomonosov Porcelain Factory. Vop.ist.est.i tekhn. no.12:238-  
239 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor farforovogo zavoda imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Porcelain)

1. 10, 1. 1.

Sulfur

Certain regularities in the geological structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of natural sulfur. Dokl. AN SSSR 89, No. 4, 1953.

Discusses fundamental laws for the distribution and geological structure of sedimentary deposits of native sulfurs in the light of predicted general peculiarities of sedimentary formations. Mentions important peculiarities of subject formations and of deposits of useful ~~minerals~~ minerals. Presented by D. S. Belyankin.

256T93

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress  
June 1953. UNCL.

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Geological regularities in the occurrence of sulfur deposits.  
Bul.MOIP.Otd.geol.31 no.3:108-109 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Sulfur)

SGOLOV, A. S. Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geological laws of the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of <sup>native</sup> natural sulphur." Mos, 1958  
39 pp (Mos State Univ in M. V. Lomonosov), 500 copies. List of author's works, p 39 (11 titles) (KL, 52-58, 99)



SOKOLOV, A. S. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geological laws of the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of native sulfur." Mos, 1958. 20 pp (Mos State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov), 110 copies. List of author's works, p 20 (11 titles) (KL, 14-58, 111)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Geological structure and distribution of sedimentary native sulfur deposits. [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. no. 5:80-103 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornokhimi-  
cheskogo syr'ya.

(Sulfur)

~~SOKOLOV, A.S.~~

Basic geological characteristics of the distribution of sulfur  
deposits. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:572-576 '58.  
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-  
khimicheskogo syr'ya, Moskva.  
(Sulfur)

SOKOLOV, Andrey Sergeevich, for Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences on the basis of ~~the~~ dissertation defended 6 March 1959 in the Council of ~~the~~ Moscow State University Order of Lenin and Order of Red <sup>Labor</sup> Banner of ~~Labor~~ <sup>^</sup> ~~Imeni~~ Lomonosov, entitled: "Geological laws governing the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of native sulphur."  
(BMVISO USSR, 2-61, 17)

11

18

SOKOLOV, A.S.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; BORISOV, V.M.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-  
va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials]  
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia;  
spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр. No.47. [Native sulfur]  
Samorodnaia sera. Nauchn. red. V.M.Borisov. 1961. 42 p.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'-  
nogo syr'ia.

(Sulfur)

KALMYKOV, A.F.; SOKOLOV, A.S.; TUSHINA, A.M.

Mau-Coc apatite deposit in Vietnam. Trudy GIGKHS no.7:139-191 '62.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Vietnam, North—Apatite)

NARCHENASHVILI, O.V. (Tbilisi); SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Gave phosphorites of Java. Priroda 52 no.2:90-92 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Java—Phosphorites)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Genesis of native sulfur deposits. Lit. 1 pol. iskop. no.2:  
51-59 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut gorno-khimicheskogo syr'ya,  
Gyubertay.



PETROSYAN, Yu.S.; SOKOLOV, A.T.

Attachment to an electromanometer for continuous measurement of arterial and venous pressure during operations. Grud. khir. 2 no.1:115-117 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.A. Busalov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev). Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy prosp.,8, Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(SPHYGMOMANOMETER)  
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

CHLOV, A. S.

36238

SOROLOV, A. S. I KUDRYAKOVA, N. A.

Pryadeniye shtapel'nogo volokna. Tekstil. prom-st', 1949, No. 11, s. 14-16

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SOLOV, A. S.

SOLOV, A. S. --"Certain Functional-Morphological and Age Peculiarities of the Ladoga Seals in Connection with the Aquatic Mode of Life." Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst., Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 35, 1955

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Characteristics of the caliber and distribution of certain blood  
vessels in aquatic (seal) and land (dog) mammals. Arkh.anat.gist.  
i embr. 37 no.12:27-34 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy morfologii cheloveka i zhiivotnykh  
(zav. - kand.biologicheskikh nauk Ye.A. Klebanova) Zoologicheskogo  
instituta AN SSSR imeni P.F. Lesgafta.  
(BLOOD VESSELS anat. & histol.)

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; GORLANOV, I., otv.red.; FILIPPOVA, E.,  
red.fizd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Financial work of an industrial enterprise] Finansovaya rabota  
na promyshlennom predpriatii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1959. 147 p.  
(MIRA 12:12)

(Russia--Industries)

SOHCICV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich

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.36  
1956

Avtomobil'nyye elektricheskiye lampy i obvetitel'nyye pribory (Automobile electric lights and lighting apparatus) izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Mincborony, 1956  
94 p. illus., diagrs., tables.  
Bibliographical footnotes.

SOKOLOV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; GOL'BERG, G.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Lamps and lighting devices for motor vehicles] Avtomobil'nye  
lampy i osvetitel'nye pribory. 1 zd.3., perer. Moskva, Nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog  
RSFSR, 1961. 80 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Motor vehicles--Lighting)

ORONOV, A. S. (Soviet)

Abstract: "The use of ferroaluminum wires for overhead communication lines." Cand  
tech sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications, 1 Jan 54.  
(Peremnyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jan 54)

Doc: 302 312, 23 Dec 1954



SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Unusual dammed lakes in Afghanistan. Priroda 45 no.4:84-85 Ap '56.  
(MIRA 9:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornokhimi-  
skogo syr'ya.  
(Afghanistan--Lakes)

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